# MRS. WHARTON.

Professor Aiken Creates a Sensation in the Annapolis Court Room.

A DISAPPOINTED AUDIENCE.

Dr. Williams Recalled to the Stand.

The State Closes Its Case Against the Prisoner, to the Great Joy of the Court and Jury.

State's Attorney Revell Summing Up.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16, 1872. The Wharton trial was resumed this morning at ien o'clock. The day was unpropitions. There was the fall of snow during the night, and snow nenced falling rapidly a few minutes before the ar for the Court to meet. It was reasons appose that the audience would be slim, but the uling of the Court just before the adjournment miciency of the analysis of Professor Aiken, and he court room was thronged from an early our. The ladies did not for a moment heed he snow or the miserable condition of the streets ddition was made by the arrival of the train from es through a blinding snow storm to witness unber of prominent citizens were present in the pled the same seats where they sat from day to ay during the earlier stages of the case.

nealled-for attack of the Attorney General upon Professor McCulloch. The Professor was not ent at the time, but has since reached the chy, and some of the more flery members of the comunity are on the qui vive for a personal encounter between the two. It is not likely, however, that any such thing will take place. Lawyers are proal for the liberties they take with the reputations of individuals whom it suits their puror advances their interests to but it is by no means most violent assaults upon natured raillery outside of the court room. Their its are almost always intended in a Pickwickian of nervous excitability into which some attorneys are thrown during the delivery of their harangues PROFESSOR AIKEN AND HIS BASKET OF TREASURES.

The feature of the morning was the arrival of Professor Aiken with his market basket, containing he results of his sleepless nights and days of labor ring the last lew weeks, by means of which he expected to bolster up the bungling and inconciuave analysis which had nearly consigned an untortunate lady to a felon's doom. The basket forcibly recalled the nursery rhyme, "There were four and twenty black bottles in the pie," and suddenly they popped out, to the no small anusement of the audience and the evident disgust of the nuch tried jury, who looked forward to another siege of incomprenensible Latin and chemical terms, and aumerous orief essays upon utterly unintelligible numerous orief essays upon utterly unintelligible subjects. That is, to the latty, as Mr. Syester face-thousity termed them. The examination of Dr. Alken did not consume as much time or prove as interesting as the audience expected, as he was checked by the Court whenever disposed to be garrillous, and the defence severely declined to prosse-examine tim.

garrilous, and the delence severely declined to cross-examine him.

Dr. Williams was placed upon the stand by the state to testify about the hypothetical case, which was composed almost entirely of the symptoms described by himself, and as some remarks of Susan Jacops, the "urrepressible Diman," formed ingredients, the Court allowed him to give his counton. Susan was very much exercised vesteriax ingredients, the Court allowed him to give his opinion. Susan was very much exercised yesterday when the State called Marshal Frey to impeach her testimony, and was heard to exclaim repeatedly, "Ugh! ugh! Jes lem me have de privilege." She was anxious to again mount the witness stand and give her views, Mrs. Whatton and friends occupied their accustomed seats.

The Professor Resuming his testimony.

Professor Aiken took the stand and testified as follows:—

seed; a solution of albumen, pepsin, hydrochioric acid, sour milk, or, in other words, the organic matter, medicines and chemicais which were supposed to be in Ketchum's stomach; he toen tried the experiment which Mcculloch said he tried, and failed utterly in producing the same result; first tried the preparation which represented the stomach, and adding the suiphuretted hydrogen; the preparation is marked letter v, and on one side is written, "Food, medicine and chemicais;" which is added some tartar emetic and produced the orange red. (The two viais were exhibited to the jury, and the sui-stance in the first vial was of a dirty white color, and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and in the second of an orange red color; and the color of the second of an orange red color; and the color of the second of an orange red color; and the color of the second of an orange red color; and the color of the second of an orange red color; and the color of the second of an orange red color or the second of an orange red color or the second or the second of an orange red color or the second or the seco

by the Court.

WITMESS—It required a longer time to produce a result from chloral and getseminum than it did from Ketchum's stomach; he noticed that the experiment of Professor McCulloch in the Court did not produce an instantaneous result, though it was obtained very quickly, and he obtained his result in two seconds; the fandamental mintaks of Professor McCulloch was his reagents; it is inadmissible in experiments for antimony to use an alkaine solution—he meant injudicious; took the colored liquid obtained by adding sulphide of ammonitum and obtained the dried precipitate; nobody could mistake the color of the one for the other unless he was a blism man.

liss man. The dried precipitate and the liquid were exhib-ed to the jury, who, no doubt, were greatly edited serest, as they handled the articles as gingerly as bey would a glass ship, and returned them, after the most cursory examination, as speedily as possi-

the most cursory examination, as speedily as possible.

The State here proposed to offer some experiments of the witness upon antimony. The introduction of such testimony was objected to by the defence, and the objection was argued at length by both sides. The Court ruled that the experiment could not be exhibited to the jury in rebuttal, but that he could testify upon the point.

Associate Justice Hayden disagreed with the majority of the Court, and thought he could make the experiment.

ority of the Court, and thought he could make the experiment.

Hesuming, Professor Aiken said:—
tried the same experiment that McChiloch exhibited, with the addition of antimory, and an orange red was produced; this result could not possibly be confounded with or mistaken for the result obtained without using the antimory; the color of the one was a dirty woite, and the color of the other an orange red; no one not afficied with a disease known as color bindness could possibly mistake them.

A VOID LEFT IN THE MINDS OF THE SPECTATORS.
The audience was evidently disappointed at the suidedne conclusion of Professor Aiken's testimony, they had expected nim to occupy the stand during the whole day; out the defence, probably placing little reimnoc upon the testimony of a man who had already shown himself so unterly regardless of sames life, summarily dismissed him from the stand without a question.

Evidence of DE. Christopher Johnson was next called, who taked:

He resided in Baltimore, and was Professor of Surgery is the University of Maryland; he had been practising medicine about twenty-five rears; his practice extended throughout the city; the silecase of cerebry-spinal meningitis was not acquired min and the city; the silecase of cerebry-spinal meningitis was not acquired min and the city of the last year. Hr. Revel, the state's Autorney, here read the hypothetical case to the witness, which had been asked by the defence and which contained the symbotoms of General Ketchum from the time he left Georgetown, D. C., until he died at Mis Waarton's house in Bautimore city, and asked whether, if his opinion, Ketchum died from natural or non-natural susces.

The witness said in his opinion. Retchum did not die from the vitness said in his opinion. Retchum did not die from excepto-spinal menincilla, and as that picture read to him did not resemble any observat with which he wan acquainte he should hiter that he diest from non-natural causes.

Upon cross-camination be said ac had treated two case of the discase during the year, and canually nod heard of

town testimony.

Ours said this question came under the ruling made
rday, and he was therefore a competent witness.

as said cerebro-spins; meningitis was not an epa 187h, or in any year since he had been to Ballimore,

m did not die of the disease, but died from non-na-

ceneral stated that the state had offer of testimony to make, which they presumed would be objected to by the defence, and they thought in descrence to the defence the jury should be allowed to retire whild the discussion was in progress.

The Court immediately ordered the way to be cleared for the exit of the jury, and gave them a recess until the argument upon the question was soncluded.

concluded.

The following is the offer made by the State:—
"We offer to prove by Professor Tonry that, in the further pursuit of his processes and experiments, about which he has aiready testified, that he has produced a metal which we are prepared to show as antimony."

The admissibility of the evidence was only argued by the state upon the ground that it was newly discovered and that it was in rebuttal.

The defence did not condescend to say a word, and the court very properly ruled that it was in-admissible.

admissible.

Mr. STEELE, upon the part of the defence, after the ruling of the court, stated that the defence afterly denied that any antimony had been found, and had they an opportunity to investigate the so-called discovery he had not a donot they would be able to prove it inhacious.

called discovery he had not a doubt they would be able to prove it inhacious.

A LONG-LOOKED POR STATEMENT.

Mr. REVELL then announced to the Court that the State had closed its case.

The announcement of Mr. Revell created considerable excitement and surprise. A number of witnesses summoned by the State were in the court room, and it was expected they would be examined. A feeling of intense relief was evident. The curtain was about to rise upon the fourth act of the drama. The great contest between opposing counsel, which had been gathering strength for weeks, was about to culminate in an intellectual combat before that body into whose Keeping the liberty and life of the prisoner were to be presently confided. There was a movement among the audience, and many sought advantageous positions. Some consternation was created among newspaper men when the Judge directed that their seats should be changed, and many citizens who expected to retain comfortable positions inside of the rating were summarily ejected. By order of the Court the jury were brought in. Some arrangements of desks and chairs were made to suit the greater convenience of counsel. A passage read from Barzelius by Mr. Hagner and the

Mr. Revell, a wiry, active, little man, with black

of counsel. A passage read of counsel. A passage read the Fourth act in the tragedy commenced.

Mr. Revell, a why, active, little man, with black hair and brown mustache, regular leatures and neatly dressed, took his position in front of the jury and commenced his argument. He said:—

GENTLEMBN OF THE JURY—It is unnecessary for me to state to you the profound sadness which weighs me down when entering upon the performance of the last duty which devolves upon me, after the protracted and unparalleled length which the proceedings in this case have assumed. He alluded briefly to the lofty social position of the prisoner at the bar, and in connection therewith the anomalous state of society which existed at one time in the history of Rome, when ladies of the highest social position were tried, convicted and executed for the offence of which she is accused. The case of Brinvilhers was cited. He instituted a comparison between the prisoner's position six months ago and at the present moment, and between her situation at the beginning of the trial, when the law presumed her innocent of the dreadful crime with which she is charged, and her present condition, overwheimed with the accumulated evidences of her guilt, after she has had at her service all the aid which the truest friends, the most scientific of chemists and the most scientific of chemists and the most eminent counsel could give. After some referost scientific of chemists and the most en counsel could give. After some rele o the law as applicable to the case and some nent counsel could give. After some reference to the law as applicable to the case and some remarks upon cerebro spinal meningitis, Mr. Reveil cast nimself in medias res. He traced ketchum, the indefatigable pedestrian, the teatotatier and the hale. American, with British constitution and British tastes, from Georgetown to Washington, to Saltimore, and to the house of Mrs. Wharton, where he was soized with the disease or sickness which ied to his death. Mr. Reveil detailed minutery all the movements of Ketchinh, every little act which he did and which was done in connection with him during Saturday night, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the last days of Ketchum's life. He compared the symptoms of choiera morbus with those of tartar emetic poisoning, and stated that they were similar. He criticised the testimony of Dr. McClurg, one of the medical experts called by the defence, and said that the Doctor imagined finnself the embodiment of all the scientific and professional knowledge in the world. The witnesses for the defence passed successively in review in the States Attorney's mental kaleidoscope, and were censured with valious degrees of severity as their evidence bore with more or less directness upon the point in controversy. Copious extracts from their testimony were read to the jury and commented upon in the interest of the prosecution.

Mr. Revell spoke for two hours without intermis nony. He was listened to with great attention by the audience and jury, and at three o'clock he susthe audience and jury, and at three o'clock he suspended his remarks until to morrow morning at ten o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned. The prisoner, during the delivery of Mr. Revell's speech, sat quiet'y between Mrs. Crawford Neison and Miss Nelhe Wharton. The expression of her face never changed; her eyes were fixed upon the State's Attorney; her left hand, crossed above her right, rested upon a brown fur muff in her lap, and the only perceptible movement was a nervous twitching of the first and second fingers of the left hand. With her neavy veil hanging loosely over her face, and but barely permitting the sharp outlines of a sad and wan countenance to dimly appear, she looked more like the marble linage of some saint enshrined for her virtues than diminy appear, said looked more like the marole image of some small enshrined for her virtues than the frightful Borgia depicted by the State. Miss Neille Wharton, with the perfect self-possession characteristic of a well bred woman, sat quietly in her seat, and whatever she may have felt she gave no sign to the vast multitude who hung upon the words of Mr. Revell.

## SECTARIAN SCRAMBLE FOR A SOUL.

Mary Martin is the name of an orphan, fourteen years of age, who is employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. Daniel Irwin, Newburg. At an early age Mary was bereaved of her parents, and since the age of ten she has had to make her own way in the world. Her parents were, and her relatives are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. Mary was baptized in that communion, but has never been confirmed. A year or two ago, while in the employ of a family in Cornwall, young as she was, she began to turn her attention to religious matters. and, after consideration, resolved to forsake the testant Church. She seems, however, to have said little about the matter at that time; and no overt act on her part attracted the attention of her Catholic friends to the change in her rengious

act on her part attracted the attention of her Catholic friends to the change in her rengious views.

About nine months ago she went to reside in the family of Mr. Irwin, Newburg. This family have been attendants on Methodist worship, but she did not "cast in her lot" with the "people called Methodists," She joined the Sunday school attached to the Union Presoyterian church and boldly avowed ner determination to identify nerself with that communion. Her friends soon heard of the course which she had taken, and believing that her eternal interests were imperilled thereby, they remonstrated with her and used every argument and means of bersuasion which they could command, with the view of bringing her back to the Church of her ancestry. But remonstrances and arguments were powerless with Mary. She had taken her stand and was not to be moved from her position. The family of Mr. Irwin treated her very kindiy, and insteed that she should be the sole judge of her religious convictions and should be upheld in whatever decision she might make regarding her choice of a religious communion.

A few days ago Rev. Edward S. Briady, the faithful and efficient pastor of St. Patrick's church, was appealed to by Mary's friends, who emisted his sympathies and his kindly offices in their endeavor to reclaim Mary from what they conscientiously thought would be made of the members of his numerous flock (the parish has a Catholic population of four or five thousand, at once took steps for the restoration of the girl to the oversight and care of her irrends. Through his counsel, Cassedy and Brown, a writ of habeas corpus was applied for and issued by the County Judge, Stephen W. Pulierton. But before the writ was served the girl's counsel, Colonel W. D. Dickey, took Mary before the Surrogate. C. H. Wadsworth, and had Mr. Irwin, appointed her guardian. This ended the legal proceedings for the filme, but his stated that the matter will be carried before the supreme Coult, and an effort made to have another guardian appointed for Mary.

MEETING OF THE PSI UPSILON PRATER-

A meeting of the alumni members of the Psi A meeting of the alumni members of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity residing in New York city and vicinity was held at Delmonico's on last evening. A full representation from the various chapters was present. The organization was effected and various committees were appointed. It was resolved to hold a reunion in February. A committee of arrangements, consisting of W. F. Morgan. R. Lenox Beiknap and Frank Van Buren, to whom was left the arrangements for the reunion, was appointed.

## JERSEY'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Inauguration of Joel Parker at Trenton Yesterday.

Interesting Display-Music, Mirth and Military Parades-A Large Assemblage in Attention-Inaugural Address of Governor Parker-His Views on Corruption in Office and State Rights-Reception in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Joel Parker was yesterday inaugurated Govrnor of the State of New Jersey. The ceremony, which took place at Taylor's Hall, Trenton, although simple in its way, was, nevertheless, marked by a very popular demonstration. It was, in fact, a grand gala day, and what with the music, military parade and subsequent reception, the occasion was rendered very interesting and seemed to ord much pleasure to the crowd of signt-ers that thronged the city. At an early nour the gayly dressed muitia came pouring in from sev-ral parts of the State, while nearly all the trains stopping at Trenton conveyed large numbers to the scene. The lively little metropolis was arrayed in holiday attire, and although the day was somewhat cloudy the general aspect of the place was gay and mimated. From all appearances it was evident that the recipient of the honors was held in high esteem, since there was every disposition manifested ings of the inauguration as brilliant as possible. The military escort, consisting of the Third regiment from Elizabeth, a company of the Fourth regiment of Jersey City, the Sixth regiment and Bat bertville, all commanded by Major General Runyon formed on Clinton street about half-past ten o'clock, and shortly afterwards the procession commenced to move through Greenwood avenue to the residence of Judge Scudder, from which ernor elect. were escorted to Chestnut avenue, thence to State Street, up State street to Greene street and down Greene street to Taylor Hall. The sidewalks were lined with spectators, who took great interest in the display, the Governor elect receiving at intervals hearty demonstrations. Every available spot from which a view could be obtained was occupied, while from the windows of many houses were suspended the national flag in honor of the The fine appearance of the militia attracted much attention. The procession was headed by a band; then came the escort, next the joint comthe arrangements were carried out. The Governor and Governor elect rode in an open carriage, followed by the state military staff of the Commanderin-Chief, and next in order were several State officers and a large concourse of citizens. Taylor

SCENE OF THE INAUGURATION was crowded long before the procession arrived. The Senators were seated on the stage and the members of the House of Assembly occupied the first three rows of seats in the parquet. For the purpose of carrying out the ceremonies the Senate and Assembly went formally into session at noon. prayer having been offered up by the Rev. Mr. Dob-Martial strains soon announced approach of the procession, and amid great cheering the Governor elect, arm-in-arm with Governor Randolph, accompanied by the committee and chief officers of the escort, entered the hall and took his seat on the platform. entered the hall and took his seat on the platform. The proceedings opened with a prayer by the Kev. Dr. Hall. A delay subsequently occurred owing to the want of a Bible with which to administer the oath of office, and the circumstance gave rise to some humorous comments. The mucu-desired volume, however, was procured, and Mr. Bettle, President of the Senate, administered the official oath. The responses were made by Mr. Parker, in a clear, measured and confident tone.

Ex-Governor Randolph then came forward, and, in presenting

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE to Governor Parker, said that he was sure the great trust reposed in the latter would be faithfully executed. The people of the State knew that well, and it was with great pleasure and satisfaction that he now as a citizen of the State delivered to Governor Parker the great seal of the State, Governor Parker briefly replied that he was very happy to receive it from one so worthy.

Mr. Beffle then formally introduced the Governor to the Senate and House of Assembly. After which came

nor to the Senate and House of Assembly. After which came

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Governor Parker commenced by saying that, having taken the oath prescribed by law, he now entered on the duties of the high office to which he had been a second time elected by the people of the State of New Jersey. Recognizing the fact that governments were upneld by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and that without His gundance human counsels were in vain, he prayed God for strength and wisdom to execute the trust reposed in him in such a manner as would be pleasing in His sight. His heart swelled with gratitude to his fellow citizens, by whom he had been so greatly honored. It would be his constant aim to prove worthy their confidence. The annual message of his predecessor exhibited fully the present condition of the State. It would therefore be unnecessary to enter into details; but, in conformity with custom, some general views would be presented upon a 1ew topics of public interest, some of which were of local and others of national importance. He then alluded to the question of patronage, and passed a high eulogium on the judiciary of New Jersey. There was not on record a single decision of their Courts open to the faintest

patronage, and passed a high eulogium on the judiciary of New Jersey. There was not on record a single decision of their Courts open to the faintest

SUSPICION OF PARTISANSHIP or corrupt influence. After adverting to the law passed by the Legislature relative to bribery, the Governor discussed the question of free schools throughout the State, and showed the great advantages that the people derived from them. He also complimented the active militiae of New Jersey upon their efficiency, and condemned the legislation that gave municipal governments into the hands of complimented the adjustment of the hours of labor and the proper treatment of children employed in factories were strongly urged. He contended that the taxes and expenses of the government should be watched, and commented severely upon the prevailing sin of Corruption in office.

To such an alarming extent had it spread that it had brought reproach on us as a nation. Scarcely a day passes but some new defalcation of fraud in city, State or general government is discovered. Men whose character for probity in private life stood above suspicion seem to lose moral tone the moment they obtain office. They do not appear to realize the fact that peculation from the public treasury by those holding sigh condidential trusts is infinitely worse than robbing from their neighbor's person. A morbid public sentiment has grown up, especially among the young, that prevents them from realizing the heliaousness of official fraud. The saiary is regarded as a small part of the compensation, and failure to duplicate the legal day is, by many, considered evidence of incapacity. Corrupt men are too often countenanced in society by those who claim respectability, and who must know, from their sudden acquisition of wealth, that they are not honest in the administration of office. The Governor went on to state that the chief cause of the increase of corruption is the lact that when peculations are discovered the guilty are too often suffered to go unwhipped of justice by compr

aristocracy of birth and association or adventitions wealth. The speaker dweit at considerable length on the question of STATE RIGHTS,
which, he submitted, was of great importance. He continued:—Since the rebellion there is a growing disposition to ignore the pointical existence of the States, to treat them as subordinate to the federal government and to centralize power in the President and Congress. The disastrous consequences of the heresy of secession have driven bureflecting and prejudiced minds to the opposite extreme. The modern doctrine is that the States hood their powers at the will of the nation; that they have no inherent vitality and are without authority except in subordination to the federal head. This is consolidation in its worst form, and if carned to its logical result will change free government into despotant. The time has come when alt who value the institutions established through trial and privation by the wisdom of our ancestors, and who cherish the principles on which our government is reared, should forget minor differences of opinion and unite in opposing the progress of this

DANGEROUS DOUTRINE.

Many laws, tending in a greater or less degree foward centralization, have recently been enacted. To one of these, passed by the present Congress, attention is particularly directed. This law, in the compass of a few sections, conflicts with almost every provision of the constitution securing State rights. In direct antagonism to the article that defines the jurisdiction of the lederal judiciary it transfers offences against the laws of a State to the control of the federal Courts. It then, in substance, enacts that the commission of such offences or combinations so to do shall be deemed to be rebellion against the government of the United States. It vests in the President the dispersion of determine when, according to the Congressional definition, rebellion shall exist, and

empowers him to overthrow the same by suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and employing the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce his will many and every State, without application from the Legislature or the Governor. If this be law the State governments have tew rights remaining and are almost useless appendages to a grand central power. Within their legitimate sphere the several States are as free and sovereign as is the United States within its sphere. They are NOT SUBGRINATE, BUT CO-ORDINATE, and their lawful rights cannot be taken from them by Congress or President. The reserved rightsthey hold are absolute and not subject to the discretion of federal author ty. In cases where Congress has the right to suspend the privileges of the habeas corpus, the discretion when, where and under what circumstances it shall be done cannot be delegated to the President. It is a discretion which must be exercised by the representatives of the people of the several States, and its transfer by them to the Executive authority representing the Crown, is a surrender of the very nower wested from royalty after centuries. and its transfer by them to the Executive authority representing the Crown, is a surrender of the very power wrested from royalty after centuries of conflict. Vest in one man the discretion to decide when he will suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any part of the country; give him authority to silence the courts and render the civil law powerless; on place the army and navy at his command to earry his mandates into execution, and you constitute a ruler clothed with kingly powers more absolute than those possessed by any monarch who has accorded in England since Magna Chartia. All that

reigned in England since again characteristic washing to make such government a despotism are oppositely to the services of however pure his motives, should be invested with such supreme authority. If the country in one instance escabe without experiencing despotic rule it would be because the Executive and not will its exercise, but there would remain a precedent for future action, which in an amoutious man destring to perpetuate his power would nazard the interties of the country. It is no answer to say that the act to which reference has been made, although general in its ferms, was intended to be applied only in a few of the states. An unlawful blow cannot be inflicted on one State without all feeling the wound. Wheaver the reserved rights of the States are encroached upon the citizens of every state are interested, and should remonstrate, without waiting the execution of impending unconstitutional laws. Nor is it an excuse for violating the constitution that crime has been committed. That there have been acts of Lawnessness and Disorders in some cases, been moited to deeds of violence by bad government or in retaliation for wrongs is no justification. They should be arraigned, tried and punished in the proper legal tribunals. No good citizen should for a moment palliate offences against law or shield from the consequences of guilt. The objection is not to the punishment of criminals of any grade, but to violating vital constitutional principes, to effect an object that can be accomplished in a legal mode. The constitution has provided for just such cases. To the laws of the State to support the civil authorities. To aid these the execution of those laws, the Governor, on application to him, sends the military force of the State. Should all these means fail, the Legislature, if convended, or when that cannot be done the Governor may apply to the United States to send the army and navy to protect the State from domestic violence while she enforces ner own laws under the suspension of the State's to the whole

more than proscription, Remove all political disabilities, and with universal suffrage grant I'ill and universal amnesty. Let

MEN OF CHARACTER AND CAPACITY,
interested in the welfare of the people among whom they live, be eligible to office, and harmony will soon be restored, good government be established, the issues growing out of the war buried in oblivion and the country, free from the clogs that impede advancement, be invigorated with new courage and strength to run the race of national progress. Having alituded to the importance of encouraging immigration, he concluded by urging the necessity of harmony in the Legislature and the ignoring of an linberal, narrow, partisan spirit. The Executive would cheerically co-operate with the legislative department in every wise and lawid measure baving for its object the development of the resources of the Stale and the advancement of the industrial, moral and intellectual growth of her people. (cheers.)

At the conclusion of the address the Rey. C. S. Vancleye pronounced a benediction and the proceedings were brought to a close. Subsequently the Governor received the members of the Legislature, State officials and others in the Senate Chamber, and at two o'clock reviewed the minitia in presence of a thronged assemblage.

## HORSE NOTES.

The one weather of the past week has brought out all the drivers in full force. The Park, and Sixth avenue above the Park, have been in good order for slow driving, the Eighth avenue being rather heavy and muddy. This is the only driving road now left on New York Island, and owners of trotting horses will soon begin to realize the fact that they have no roads to speed on, as it cannot be long now before the Eighth avenue will have a rail track laid upon it. The time is near when business men who have no time to go eight or ten miles to get on a dirt road will find speedy horses of very little account. Sixth avenue is macadamized; Seventh and St Nicholas avenues (part of the St. Nicholas avenue was formerly the old Harlem lane) will be macadaand the Eighth avenue from, 125th street to Macomb's Dam Bridge, will be the only dirt road left. When we take into account that a great part of the road men are property owners and large taxhave manifested in not using greater efforts to secure a dirt road on the island. Real estate speculators have had it all their own way. New Yorkers have hitherto been the best buyers of trotting horses and have paid the most liberal prices for them, which have stimulated stock raisers to rival each other and produced the wonderful specimens of speed that we possess. How will it be when our roads are all so hard that a trotting horse cannot be used upon them?

Mr. Henry L. Howard's team of chestnut geldings, one a Columbus and the other by Ethan Allen, are looking splendidly. They have grown hearty and rugged since he purchased them, last summer, and are now the very perfection of a gentleman's road

one a Columbus and the other by Ethan Allen, are looking shlendidly. They have grown hearty and ruggest since he purchased them, last summer, and are now the very perfection of a gentleman's road team.

Mr. Thomas P. Wallace's horses, Henry, Triumph and Heatheroloom, are naving a mice "let up" this winter. They occupy commodious box stalls, which are covered with tan bark to run on in the day time, and at night strewn two leet deep with straw. They are all doing finely. His mare Lady Ella and brown gelding James H. Coleman, both by Hambletonian, are used for the road.

The veteran Isaac Woodruff is driving some very fine young horses on the road, ored and raised in Kentucky and the property of Colonel S. D. Bruce. One pair of mahogany bays challenge especial attention, matching weil and going in good style. Woodruff also handles a rien-colored bay mare by Edwin Forrest, and the four-year-old mare Jessle Kirk, by Clark Chief, both of whom are very fine pieces of horsefiesh.

Mr. E. D. Slater's team—sorrel gelding Fleetwood, by Guy Miller, and bay mare Dover Girl, by Cox's Black Morgan—are very speedy and stylish.

Mr. David C. Bonner Sold, a lew days since, to Henry Casey, a very beautiful bay filly, foaled in the spring of 1868. She was sired by Ponalias, he by Hambletonian, first dam Mary Sandford by a son of Alexander's Aodaliau, second dam Lady Sandford, the dam of Jay Gould. She blds fair to be very last.

Mr. Robert Bonner made his brother David a Christmas present of a bay filly, foaled inst Angust, She was sired by Tom Moore, he by Hambletonian, dam Lady Sandford, the dam of Jay Gould. Mr. David Bonner prizes it highly, and expects great things of it in the future.

There is a great change in the quality of the working horses of New York compared with a dozen years ago—no doubt owing to the good strains of biood introduced in the South and West, from wore a great bart of them come. The city railroads have recently purchased some very fine norses, a great many of them capital specimens of the equiler race

Mr. John Lynch has a fine imported Irish mare. msed to top wagon.

Mr. D. H. Jones, of Beaver street, has a saucy.
piquant black mare, named ranny, wno is a beauty
and can trot like a whiriwind. The carriage and
harness used with her are marvels of workmanship.

of line style.

Mr. A. B. Stone has a team 16% hands, black as

Mr. A. B. Stone has a team 16% hands, black as coal, used to a stylish landad.
General Duryea still keeps his chestnut war horse and uses him now for the Park.
Mr. George Samuels has a fine brown gelding named Billy, who has both style and speed.
Mr. C. H. McDonald has a spiendid brown gelding named Frank, by Volunteer, six vears old, who can now trot in 2:40. He is a great favorite with his owner, who also has a very fine pair of browns, well matched and stylish. They can trot in 2:50.
Mr. John Murphy has a white gelding that is fast and hard to beac on the road.
Mr. John Finnacey grives a 16 hand gray Messenger-looking mare, 30 years old. She can trot in 3 minutes.

minutes.

Mr. McD. has also a pair of fine 16 hand bays, used before both coupe and Park phaeton.

Mr. James Petton has a pair of well matched blacks; also a prown mare, used for the road, that can trot in 2:45.

Mr. John Mather drives the brown white faced geiding Live Oak on the road. He has a record of 2:37.

of 2:37
Mr. Lane has a pair of banged-tailed grays, used to a top wagon on the road.
Mr. Cooney has a fine 15% bay horse that he uses to a top wagon.
Mr. Adon Smith has a fine pair of 16 hand grays that are used to a clarence, and turn out very stylish. Mr. Roberts uses a fine pair of sorrels, Consterna-

Mr. Roberts uses a fine pair of sorrels. Consternation strain of blood, to an elegant clarence.

Mr. Freedorn has a pair of nandsome day mares that he uses to a stylish rockaway.

Mr. W. S. Livermore has an old style Messenger-looking gelding that he uses for Park purposes.

M. John C. Donnelly has a stylish Kontucky horse he uses to a road wagon for driving on the road,

Mr. Jas. Ryder has a roan mare, full sister to Captain McGowan, the twenty miler, that is a last trotter and is used on the road.

Mr. Peter Dempsey has a sixteen hand bay mare by Champhon, Jr. that he drives to a road wagon. She is six years old and steps in 2:45.

Mr. Isaac Levy has a fast bay gelding for a road horse that goes in good style.

Mr. John Glass owns the fine dark mahogany bay stallion General Burnside. He stands 16 hands; was stred by Reservo, a son of Hambletonian; will be five years old next grass, and can step now in 2:40. He is very stylish, and snows fine breeding.

Mr. Patrick Donohue drives a model style ot sorrel mare to a top wagon, She can trot in 2:50.

Mr. John Curry drives a black pony mare to a top wagon on the road.

Mr. E. Murphy drives a 15½ hands nigh black mare on the road.

Mr. William Humphrey's chestnut gelding Judge

Mr. William Humphrey's chestnut gelding Judge

Art. William Humphrey's chestnut gelding Judge Pullerton is running in a loose box this winter with his shoes of, and is looking lusty as a steer. He plays a game of romps with his equite, a beautiful white buildog, every morning for exercise. Captain Wilson is driving his splendid team of grays on the road. They can trot last, and make a

grays on the road. They can trot last, and make a fine road team.

All the veterinary surgeons and experienced horsemen are unanimous in the opinion that clipping is beneficial to horses used for the road. Owners of horses worth thousands of dollars would not run the risk of injuring their property if they found it otherwise. Clipping has been fully tried, and is approved by those whose judgment cannot be gainsaid. Some persons who knew nothing of horses have expressed a contrary opinion, but it has no weight whatever with genuine horsemen.

Mr. William Lovell is driving his mare American Girl on the road to a top wagon.

Mr. J. B. Fellows is driving a fine pair of high stepping bays. He formerly used them for leaders to his four-in-hand.

The following well-known trotting horses are dering at Budd Dobie's stables, Eristol, Pa.:— dsmith Maid, Lady Thorn, Hotspur, Jay Gould, marck, Tattler, General Knox; also three young

Bismarck, Tattler, General Knox; also three young horses that are very promising.

Budd Doble is now driving a pair of handsome long-tailed brown mares on the road which are very stylish and fast. They are fine drivers, and nave records of 2:32 single and 2:35 double,

Dun Walton is driving roan mare Edna and a brown mare from Kentucky together. They make a very fast team, Edna having a record in harness of 2:29½, to saddle of 2:25½, and double a sixth heat in 2:34. Budd Doble and Dun Walton intend trying the merits of the above teams the first opportunity. Dun says he will "go for" Budd, sure, and it will, no doubt, make an exciting race.

Mr. James Meivlie owns five of the best ring horses in the country, named respectively queen. Dalman, Eagle, Jenny and oakey Hall. They are all grays and remarkably fine in appearance, training and action.

### AMERICAN RACING HOTES.

Stakes to Close on March 1.

The spring meeting will commence on the 1st of June and be continued on the 5th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 15th. The stakes now opened for this meeting are:—The Fordham Stakes, a handicad of \$50 each, half forfeit, but only \$10 if declared, and \$5 10 added, a mile and a quarter; the Jockey Club Stakes, handicap of \$100 each, half forfeit, and only \$20 if declared, \$1,000 added, two miles; and the Westchester Cup, a sweepstakes of \$50 each, half torfeit. \$1,500 added, weight for age, two miles and a quarter. For the fall meeting of 1873 there are also tw stakes opened, which will close at the same time as the above. These are the Annual Stakes for threevear-olds, \$300 each, \$100 forfest, and \$1,000 added. two miles; the Hunter Stakes for three-year-old illlies, \$200 each, \$50 forfest, and \$500 added, a mile

and three-quarters. THE MONMOUTH PARK ASSOCIATION.

The stakes opened are eight in number, comprising the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, \$50 each, play or pas, and \$500 added, balf a mile; the Mon-\$50 each, play or pay, two miles and a half: the July Stakes of \$50 each, play or pay, and \$500 added, for two year olds, three-quarters of a mile; the Monmouth Sequel Stakes, for three-year-olds, \$50 each, play or pay, and \$800 added, two miles. The above are for the first, the four following being for the August meeting. The Thespian Stakes of \$50 each, play or pay, and \$500 added, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; the Long Branch Stakes of \$50 each, play or pay, and \$800 added, for all ages, to carry 100 lbs., two miles; the Hoey Stakes of \$50 each, play or pay, with \$1,000 added, for all ages, weight for age, three miles; the August Stakes of \$50 each, play or pay, and \$500 added, for two-year-olds, one mile; winner of the Thespian Stakes five pounds extra. The first meeting at Monmouth Park will commence on the 29th of June and be continued on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of July. The second meeting will commence on the 3d of August and be continued on the 6th, 7th,

THE SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

This association will give two race meetings luring the coming summer, of six days each. The first will commence on Saturday, July 13, and the second on Friday, the 16th of August. The following stakes have been opened:—For the July meeting—A sweepstakes for all ages, a mile and a quarter, \$50 each, play or pay, and \$750 added, to be run on the first day of the meeting; the Flash Stakes for two-year-olds, \$50 each, play or pay, and \$500 added, haif a mile, to be run on the first day of the meeting; the Saratoga Cup, \$50 each, play or the meeting; the Saratoga Cup, \$50 each, play or pay, and \$1,000 added, two miles and a quarter, to be run on the third day of the meeting; the Sequel Stakes, for three-year-olds, \$60 each, play or pay, and \$700 added, two miles; the winner of the Belmont or Traver's Stakes to carry seven pounds extra, or of both events ten pounds extra; to be run on the fifth day. For the August meeting the stakes are:—The Summer Handicap, \$100 each, half forfeit, but only \$20 if declared, and \$1,000 added, two miles and a quarter, to be run the first day of the meeting; sweep-\$700 added, three-quarters of a mile, to be run on the third day of the meeting; sweepstakes for threeyear-olds, \$100 each, half forfest, and \$700 added, two miles; winners of \$1,500 five pounds extra, of \$2,000 seven pounds extra, of over \$2,000 ten pounds

THE MARYLAND JOCKET CLUB.

This club open two sweepstakes, the first being the Bowie Stakes, four mile heats for all ages, post entry, \$100 each, play or pay, and \$1,000 added, the horses to be named at the post. The second stake is the Dixie Stakes for 1873, for three-year-olds, \$100 each, half forfeit, with \$1,500 added; the second horse to have \$500 and the third to save his stake;

## SLAUGHTERED ON THE RAIL.

A man supposed to be John Walsh, of Newark, thirty-five years of age, was run over by the seven o'clock train on the New Jersey Railroad last evening between Newark and Eitzabeth. He was walking along the track. He was a tall, slenderly built, well dressed man, and had on his person a gold watch and \$200 in bills. The body was taken to

Elizabeth, where an inquest will be held.

A very respectable looking man was struck by the Philadeiphia train between Elizabeth and Rahway, at half-past six o'clock last evening. The was stopped, but it was found the man was d He was struck on the nead, and in addition his leg was broken. He had a red goatee and whiskers and carried a handsome gold watch. He was not idenused up to a late nour.

## THE JERSEY MUNICIPAL FRAUDS.

Vigorous Charge of Judge Bedle to the Grand Jury-The Plunderers of the Jersey City and Hudson County Treasury To Be Amenable to Justice-Collusion of Officials with Contractors.

"The longest day has night" is an old proverb, and the corrupt "Ring" which has plundered Jersey City for the past eight months will soon learn the force of the adage. The fearless, upright judiciary of New Jersey interposes once more and throws the protecting shield of the law over an oppressed people. The opening of the son County Courts took place yesterday forenoon, and Judge Bedle, who presided, plunderers which may result in sending at least one prominent member of the "Ring" to a quarter where he will find congental associate

After reminding the Grand Jury that the Court found it necessary a year ago to call attention to what might be termed official frauds, Judge Bedle stated that it seemed proper the Court should do so again. He hoped and trusted

THE GRAND JURY WOULD NOT SHRINK from the performance of their duty if they should find cause to indict. The Grand Jury is not an experimental body. No one should be indicted as an experiment. The Grand Jury in the State of New Jersey is an inquiring body. Whether complaints go to them through the prosecutor or not is immaterial, They may originate an inquiry, and now, when I speak of the duties of prison-holding official positions, I do not speak in view of any particular cases, but there seems to be a spirit abroad which winks at, if it does not encourage, official distincesty. Offices are created for the public good. They are a necessity, and in days gone by a man was obliged to serve when called upon and was hable to inquirement it he refused. It does not seem nowadays to threaten any one with indictment for refusing office. The difficulty now is to secure the performance of daty after the acceptance. Official position is a place of public trust and confidence, and the law requires the strictest honesty on the part of the official. In relation to him it is more stringent than in relation to private trustees, and with reason. The trustee for a private individual. The facilities to watch a public trustee are not so numerous and so easily accessible. The general rule is that the public official is indictable on official corraption and experiment. The Grand Jury in the State of New

individual. The facilities to watch a public trustee are not so immerous and so easily accessible. The general rule is that the public official is indictable on official corruption and wherefire Pierro of the forces to perpetrate traud are subtle. They are selution direct. Now official corruption may consist in taking pribes, &c., to influence official action, the acceptance under certain circumstances of an interest in a contract and wifally abling and allowing faise claims to impose extravagant bills upon the city or other corporate authority. Most important of all is the collusion of an official with a contractor, for which both may be held indictable, for indictable in the contractor of the lowest bidder. If collusion between the public have a right to have the city contracts given to the lowest bidder. If collusion between the official and the contractor to impose a more extravagant contract upon the city deteats the provision, both are liable to indictment for conspiracy. In the absence of express statute, an official cannot be indicted for doing an honest job for the corporation with which he is connected. But the policy of the indicted for doing an honest job for the corporation with which he is connected. But the policy of the indicted for doing an honest job for the corporation with which he is connected. But the policy of the indiction officials from being Invierses ID in CITY CONTRACTS.

In the Jersey City charter there is an absolute prohibition against an official being directly or indirectly interested in any city contract, and makes him liable for indictment in case he violates this provision. This prohibition, without fixing the remedy, would make him indictable at common law, even though there had been no provision for indictment in the statue. In Honoken it is different. The official there is liable to a penalty of \$500 in case he interests himself in any city contracts. Gentlemen, if you find any cases of this kind, find your indictment under the common law, not under the statute. The statut

## AMUSEMENTS.

Owing to the increased interest evinced by the public in "Monaidi," it will not be withdrawn for some time. The unnecessary harsnness of some of the critics has produced a reaction in Mr. Mackage's favor, and the public are anxious to see and judge for themselves, and the result is better houses every succeeding night. However, as "Monaidi" is not likely to become generally popular, a new society play, entitled "Marriage," is in course of pre paration. The aim of the new piece will to reprove the loose ideas of the holy state of matrimony held by the lords of creation, and teach them the absurdity and baseness of expecting devotion and purity from their wives while they allow themselves free indulgence in fittle indiscretions. It will strike home at the hypocrisy which is sapping the foundations of modern society, and be a vigorous protest against hollow marriages which impose bonds on only one of the contracting parties. Originality is not claimed for the piece, which is adapted from the French. On its production in Paris it achieved a remarkable success, and it is hoped that it will be presented in such form as to merit the enthusiastic support of the American public. The principal role in the new piece will be the lady's, Mr. Mackaye generously accepting a secondary place in order to bring the talents of his pupil prominently before the public. From what we have already seen of Miss Griswold we entertain little doubt of her complete success in the new role. "Marriage?" will have a real and moving interest for the public, and will, we have no doubt, command the enthusiastic patronage of the ladies and such bachelors as desire to be considered as desirable husbands, in addition to this great advantage, the members of Mr. Mackaye's company will have acquired the confidence and acquantance with stage business which was wanting at the initiation of the enterprise of laying a foundation of a real dramatic school on well defined scientific principles. Looking at the result achieved under so many unfoldities, it is not unreasonable to hope that under fairer conditions Mr. Mackaye would attract and secure that public support to which his talents entitle him, not less than the worthy aim to which he has devoted them. to reprove the loose ideas of the holy state of mony held by the lords of creation, and teach them

The Matilda Heron Benefit. A very interesting performance will be given this afternoon at Nibio's Garden for the benefit of the afternoon at Niblo's Garden for the benefit of the once reigning lavorite of the American stage, Mattida Heron. The generous response made by her professional associates and the liberatity shown also by the public is an evidence that a latthlul, worthy representative of dramatic art will not be lorgotten, even when her professional career has terminated. The oill will commence with an act from "Camille," in which Miss Jean Burnside, a young artist of whom high expectations are formed, will appear. Mr. Daly's company will perform an act of "Divorce;" Mr. Booth will act petruchio, supported by his own company; Mile. Fanny Janauschek will give the sieep-walking scene from "Macbeth;" Mr. Wallack's company will be seen in "Masks and Faces;" Mark Smith and Laura Keene will present scenes from the "School for Scandai;" Levy will play a cornet solo; Dan Bryant and Dave Reed will dance "Shoo Fiy," and the Majlitons will perform some of their extravagant antics. There are other features besides to make up this colossal bill.

A. Minor Griswold, better known to the Western audiences as the "Fat Contributor," delivered a very humorous and telling lecture last evening to an aud ence of about five hundred ladies and gentlemen, at St. Peter's Hail, in West Twentieth street. This lecture, which has been delivered some seventy-five times by the "Fat Contributor" already, is full of extraordmary jokes about the career of "Lo, the poor indian," and was received by the gudence with mingled applause and saughter.

Election of a Grand Master for Wisconsin WILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16, 1872.

The annual session of the Masonic Fraternity of Wisconsin commenced last night, and the Grand Council met and elected A. V. H. Carpenter Grand Master and F. J. Crosby Treasurer.

The Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the State met at ten o'clock this morning, and the Grand Commindery will meet to-morrow afternoon. The financial condition is considered as sound and encouraging. WILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 16, 1872.

A KU KLUX BAID. CINCINNATI, Jan. 16, 1872.

near Frankfort, Ky., on Saturday night last. Seve-ral white laborers were ordered away and other persons were kept out all night. A lengthy pedition was presented to the Kentucky Legislature yester-day praying for relief from the attacks of these